



Banquet in Honor
OF THE
Guests of the Nation

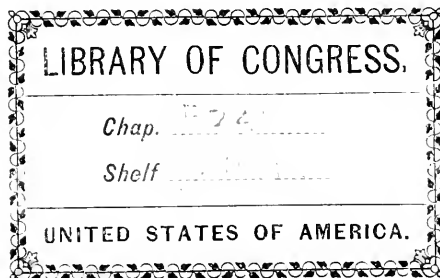
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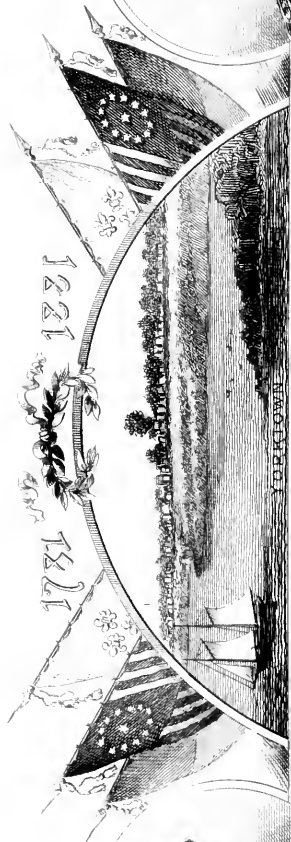
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
President.

GEORGE WILSON,
Secretary.



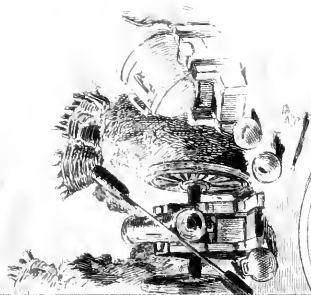
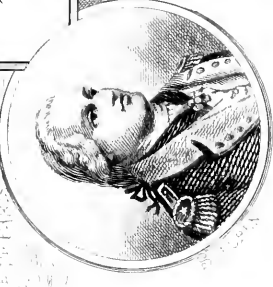
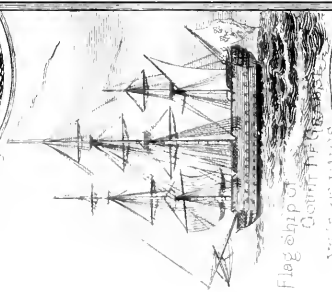




CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Chamber of Commerce requests the pleasure of your company at a Banquet in honor of the Representatives of France and other Admitted guests who visit the United States to take part in the Centennial Celebration of the Victory at Yorktown.

Wednesday, Fifth Avenue & Twenty-sixth St. Saturday evening, Nov. fifth, 1881, at six o'clock.



New York, Chamber of Commerce

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BANQUET

GIVEN BY THE

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York

in Honor of the

GUESTS OF THE NATION



TO THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

of the

VICTORY AT YORKTOWN.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1881.

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INTRODUCTORY.

THE revolt of the American colonies was not only a revolt against the political oppressions, but also against the commercial restrictions of the mother country. The policy of England was one of monopoly in manufactures and of exclusion in commerce. She held to herself not only the right to supply everything that the colonies needed, but also forbade commercial intercourse with any foreign nation except in her own vessels.

The conscious masters of a continent, our forefathers chafed under this narrow, selfish control. It was the clause in the treaty entered into by France in 1778, declaring the purpose of the Alliance to be to secure and guarantee to the United States commercial as well as political independence, which dissolved as by a cabalistic word the ancestral hatred which the people of the colonies had inherited from their English parentage; a hatred fostered by religious antipathy and enhanced by the near recollections of border warfare, with its Indian horrors. It was the freedom of the seas which the nations joined to wrest from the arrogant power whose proud boast it was to rule the waves.

In the early hours of this struggle LAFAYETTE intervened; generous and alone, yet accompanied by the sympathy of thousands of the noble race whose aspirations have been always set to a high point. The enterprise of LAFAYETTE kindled the enthusiasm for liberty upon the

sacred pile already reared by the philanthropy and philosophy of the eighteenth century. Hundreds followed in the path, and ere long the Nation pledged itself, by solemn treaty, to the cause of liberty.

It was fitting that the anniversary of the glorious victory gained by the allied arms of France and the United States, which secured the objects of the alliance, the political and commercial independence of the United States, should be celebrated on the battle field, and that our ancient ally should be invited to join in the commemoration. It was fitting, also, that the Governor of the State of New-York should name a Commission to extend its courtesies to the distinguished guests—doubly fitting when it is remembered that while the soil of New-York was protected by the troops of our allies, New-York City alone to the very last in the occupation of the enemy, had not, as her sister cities, the opportunity of expressing her thanks to her deliverers before their departure from America at the close of hostilities.

The Chamber of Commerce, an ancient colonial institution, was re-organized at the close of the Revolution by men, many of whom had borne honorable part in the armed struggle. Their descendants are among us to-day. Thus it was becoming in it, also, to express a desire to take part in this National welcome. In what manner this purpose was carried out the following pages show.

NEW-YORK, *December* 10, 1881.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce.....	1
Guests of the Nation.....	3
The Banquet.....	7
Introductory Remarks of Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.....	6
Speech of M. MAX OUTREY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni- potentiary of France, Chief of the Delegation.....	10
Speech of M. le Marquis de ROCHAMBEAU.	11
Speech of Col. ARNDT VON STEUBEN	13
Speech of the Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.....	13
Speech of the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.....	24
Speech of Mr. A. A. LOW.....	31
Speech of the Hon. CARL SCHURZ.....	36
Speech of Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.....	42
Merchants and others present or represented at the Banquet,.....	49

RESOLUTIONS.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, held September 29, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, instituted in 1768, chartered by royal authority in 1770, and re-organized in 1784, with its charter and privileges confirmed by the Legislature of the State, is the oldest commercial body in the United States, and has ever been a recognized representative of its mercantile interests ; and

Whereas, The first treaty entered into with these United States was that made by France in 1778, which declared the “ essential and direct end of the alliance ” to be “ to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, of the United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce ; ” and

Whereas, The friendship then pledged by France to the United States has been faithfully and honorably maintained for more than a century ; and

Whereas, The Government of the Republic of France, at the invitation of the Congress of the United States, has commissioned a delegation representing it, who are now on their way to this country, to take part in the Celebration of the Victory achieved at Yorktown, the 19th of October,

1781, by the allied army and naval forces of the two countries ; and

Whereas, This delegation is accompanied by the representatives of the family of LAFAYETTE, of the Count de ROCHAMBEAU, the Count de GRASSE, the Marquis de SAINT SIMON, and descendants of officers who served in the French Army and Navy under their command ; and

Whereas, Representatives of the family of Baron de STEUBEN, Major-General of the Army of the United States, are also about to visit this country, on the invitation of the Government of the United States, to take part in the same celebration ; and

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the State, has proffered the courtesies of the State to the National guests, hereinbefore named, and has appointed a Commission, under the great seal of the State, to welcome them and extend such courtesies ; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber, as a chartered institution of the State, hereby expresses its desire to participate in such welcome and courtesies to the representatives of our ancient national and commercial ally and the other foreign guests.

Resolved, That a Committee of this Chamber, of whom the President and Secretary to be members, be appointed by the President, to confer with the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor, of which the Hon. JOHN A. KING is Chairman, as to the manner in which this Chamber may most appropriately join in the proposed hospitalities.

Resolved, That the same Committee be authorized to make arrangements for tendering to the distinguished guests the courtesies of the merchants of the City at such time as may suit their convenience.

GUESTS OF THE NATION.

M. MAX OUTREY, *Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la France aux Etats Unis, Chef de la délégation.*

M. LE COMMANDANT LICHTENSTEIN, *Officier d'ordonnance du Président Grévy, représentant officiel du Président, de la République Française.*

REPRÉSENTANT LE MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

M. MAX OUTREY, *Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la France aux Etats Unis.*

M. DE CORCELLE, *Secrétaire d'Ambassade.*

M. BOULARD POUQUEVILLE, *Secrétaire d'Ambassade.*

REPRÉSENTANT L'ARMÉE FRANÇAISE.

M. BOULANGER, *Général de Brigade.*

M. BOSSAN, *Colonel de Dragons.*

M. BLONDEL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, directeur adjoint d'artillerie.*

M. BUREAUX DE PUSY, *Chef de Bataillon du Génie, attaché au ministère de la guerre.*

M. MASON, *Capitaine de la Légion Étrangère.*

M. SIGISMOND DE SAHUNE, *Lieutenant de Dragons.*

REPRÉSENTANT LA MARINE FRANÇAISE.

M. HALLIGON, *Contre Amiral, Commandant en chef de la Division Navale des Antilles.*

M. DE PAGNAC, *Capitaine de Vaisseau.*

M. CAVELIER DE CUVERVILLE, *Capitaine de Vaisseau.*
 M. DESCAMPS, *Capitaine de frégate.*
 M. DE LA BARRIÈRE, *Capitaine de frégate.*
 M. SCHILLING, *Lieutenant de Vaisseau.*
 M. THOMAS, *Lieutenant de Vaisseau.*
 M. LE COMTE DE GRASSE, *Lieutenant d'Infanterie de Marine.*

REPRÉSENTANT LE MINISTÈRE DES BEAUX ARTS.

M. FÉLIX RÉGAMEY.

LES LAFAYETTE.

M. BUREAUX DE PUSY, *Chef de Bataillon du Génie, attaché au ministère de la guerre.*
 M. LE COMTE DE BEAUMONT.
 M. DE CORCELLE, *Secrétaire d'Ambassade.*
 M. SIGISMOND DE SAHUNE, *Lieutenant de Cavalerie.*
 M. GASTON DE SAHUNE.

REPRÉSENTANTS DES FAMILLES DES OFFICIERS FRANÇAIS QUI ONT SERVI À
 YORKTOWN.

M. LE MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU.
 M. LE COMTE DE GRASSE.
 M. LE COMTE D'OLLONE.
 M. LE VICOMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.
 M. LE BARON HENRI D'ABOVILLE.
 M. LE BARON CHRISTIAN D'ABOVILLE.
 M. LE VICOMTE DE NOAILLES.
 M. LE COMTE LAUR DE LESTRADE.
 M. LE COMTE DE GOUVELLO.
 M. LE VICOMTE D'OLLONE.

REPRESENTING THE FAMILY OF MAJOR-GENERAL THE BARON DE STEUBEN.

COLONEL ARNDT VON STEUBEN.
 CAPTAIN FRITZ VON STEUBEN.

CAPTAIN RICHARD VON STEUBEN.
 CAPTAIN EUGEN VON STEUBEN.
 LIEUTENANT CUNO VON STEUBEN.
 LIEUTENANT BERNDT VON STEUBEN.
 LIEUTENANT ANTON VON STEUBEN.

OTHER GUESTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY ALONZO B. CORNELL, *Governor of the State
 of New-York.*
 HON. WM. R. GRACE, *Mayor of the City of New-York.*
 MR. ALBERT LEFAIVRE, *Consul-General of the Republic
 of France at New-York.*
 DR. HERMANN A. SCHUMACHER, *Consul-General of the
 German Empire at New-York.*
 HON. HAMILTON FISH.
 HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
 HON. CARL SCHURZ.
 HON. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.
 HON. JOHN A. KING.
 REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.
 REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

THE BANQUET.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, by resolutions adopted at a special meeting held on the 29th of September, 1881, expressed its desire to participate in the reception and courtesies to the representatives of the French Republic, then on their way to the United States, and other national guests visiting the country, to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Victory at Yorktown. Accordingly, a Special Committee of thirteen members, corresponding with the original number of States, was appointed, who waited upon the distinguished guests shortly after their arrival, and through its Chairman, Mr. A. GRACIE KING, tendered to them, in the name of the Chamber, a Banquet, at such time as would suit their convenience. The offer was cordially accepted by the delegation, and Saturday, the 5th of November, was fixed for the entertainment.

The Banquet was given at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The Dining Hall on the occasion was superbly decorated with flowers, flags and festoons of evergreens. The flags of the United States and France were draped in groups over American shields around the walls; cypas plumes depended from the tops of the mirrors, and long sprays of smilax, with flowers intertwined, hung from the centre of the ceiling.

BERNSTEIN's orchestra furnished the music for the

occasion, beginning with Hail Columbia, and playing during the evening selections from VERDI, MEYERBEER, GOUNOD, MENDELSSOHN, WAGNER, STRAUS and others.

The card of invitation was partly engraved and partly etched, and six inches by eight in size. At the top a view of Yorktown, with the flags of France and the United States grouped together, with the laurel wreath of victory, and the dates, 1781 and 1881. On the lower part of the card a copy of TRUMBULL'S painting of the Surrender of CORNWALLIS; on the two sides, War by land and water, were represented, the one by the Flagship of Count de GRASSE, the "Ville de Paris," the other by earthworks, cannon, &c.; on the corners four medallions, containing the portraits of WASHINGTON, ROCHAMBEAU, LAFAYETTE and STEUBEN.

The Menu was printed upon a blue satin banner, and attached to a standard of brass, the top of which was in the form of a Caduceus, (the rod of Mercury,) the symbol of Commerce. On the satin surrounding the Menu, which was printed upon a scroll held by the eagle, were represented in color at the top the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, a view of Yorktown, the dates, 1781 and 1881; on the side, the flags of France and the United States, with a French and American soldier in the costume of the last century; under this a view of the Giant's Gap, on the Union Pacific Railroad, with a locomotive and train of cars in motion, suggestive of the enterprise and of the gigantic work which has been done in this country in the connection by rail of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, &c. Beneath all this the representative American-built steamship, "The City of Peking." The Menu, with its stand, was about fifteen inches high, and, with its blue satin, red device, and white tassels, (suggesting the national colors,) was a pleasing ornament for the table.

Huitres

POTAGES

Consommé Laguipière

St. Germain

Variés

HORS D'OEUVRE

Variés

Timbales, renaissance

RELEVES

Aiguillettes de bass, matelote

Saumon, hollandaise, vert-pré

Filet de boeuf, Brillat-Savarin

ENTREES

Suprême de volaille à la Périgord

Salmi de grouse, bourguignotte

Ragoût de terrapin à la Newberg

SORBET

Montmorency

ROTIS

Canvas-backs

Perdreux flanqués d'ortolans

Pâté de foie-gras

ENTREMETS

Petits pois

Artichauts

Haricots verts

SUCRES

Pouding Bagration

Gelée de Yorktown

Crème Colbert

Petits fours

Glaces pralinées

Parfait au café

Pièces montées

Fruits & dessert

Le 5 Novembre, 1881

DELMONICO

Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, in the absence of Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, the President.

Grace was said by the Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

At nine o'clock, the cloth having been removed, the Vice-President of the Chamber called the assemblage to order, and said :

REMARKS OF MR. JAMES M. BROWN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN : We meet this evening, on a very pleasant occasion, to honor the distinguished guests now with us, from the other side of the Atlantic, the representatives of the French Republic and the descendants of those who so nobly aided this country, in its infancy, during the War of Independence. [Applause.] Our distinguished French guests, and representatives of the family of Baron STEUBEN, came to this country to participate in the celebration that has lately taken place at Yorktown. [Applause.] Soon they will return to their native countries. I hope their visit has been agreeable, and that they may reach their homes in safety, with pleasant recollections. [Cheers.]

I much regret the absence, on this occasion, of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, caused by domestic affliction. We shall miss him very much. As Saturday night ends at 12 o'clock, and we hope to have several interesting speeches before that hour, I shall detain you no longer, but proceed to announce the toasts prepared for this occasion :

“THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE—Indissolubly connected with the early history of our National existence.” [Drank in silence—all standing.]

THE CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen : The next regular toast is :

“THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND ITS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES.” [Applause.]

To which I invite Mr. OUTREY, the Minister of the Republic of France, to respond.

When Mr. OUTREY rose to reply, he was received with enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. He spoke as follows :

SPEECH OF M. MAX OUTREY, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF FRANCE, CHIEF OF THE DELEGATION.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : A few weeks ago the members of the French Delegation were warmly welcomed in this City of New-York, where they first landed from France. Since then they have been the guests of the Federal Government, and of a number of the States whose history is more particularly connected with the events of the last century, as far at least as France is concerned. [Applause.] Everywhere, I am happy to say, they have received the same cordial greeting ; and it is a gratifying task for me to express, in their name, how much they have been touched by the kindness, the courtesy, and the delicate attentions shown to them. [Applause.] It has been, I assure you, a cause of great rejoicing for us to find so many proofs that the sincere sentiments of friendship that the French people entertain toward America are so fully reciprocated here ; and before our delegation leave these hospitable shores I desire to thank the United States once more, in behalf of France, for the kind reception made to its representatives. [Applause.]

Our journey through different parts of the Union, though

quick and limited in time, has given us an opportunity to witness the progress made from the day of the surrender of Yorktown to the present time. [Applause.] We therefore feel proud to be received to-night by the honorable Chamber of Commerce of New-York, which is the highest expression of this progress, and to be entertained by this old mercantile association of the country, whose powerful influence has so much contributed to the immense and wonderful prosperity that we see. In closing these short remarks, let me assure you, gentlemen, that all the repeated manifestations of affectionate good feeling will re-echo throughout France, from the Presidential residence to the home of the cottager. [Cheers, and cries of *Vive la France* !]

THE CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen : The next toast is, “OUR DISTINGUISHED FRENCH GUESTS—the descendants of ROCHAMBEAU, DE GRASSE, LAFAYETTE, and of the officers of the Army and Navy of France who served in America during the War of Independence.”

I have great pleasure in presenting to you the Marquis de ROCHAMBEAU, who will respond. [Great applause.]

The Marquis de ROCHAMBEAU was received with hearty cheering, and spoke in French, of which the following is a translation :

SPEECH OF M. LE MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU.

GENTLEMEN : My companions and myself, who have come to represent at the Centennial Celebration of the Victory at Yorktown, your brothers in arms of 1781, desire to thank you most earnestly for the warmth and cordial sympathy of your welcome. In the journey which we have just finished, necessarily brief, but so crowded

with experiences, we have been deeply impressed by the marvels of your industry and the enormous extent of your commerce, and we are happy to recognize the fact that your fathers, at whose side our ancestors fought, did not presume too much upon their resources in taking the first step toward becoming a great nation. [Loud cheers.]

THE CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen : I give you the next regular toast, to which Colonel ARNDT VON STEUBEN will reply :

“ THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FAMILY OF THE BARON DE STEUBEN—whose services in behalf of our struggle for Freedom have always been recognized by our people ; in welcoming them to this Country, we desire to renew the assurances of the esteem in which we hold the memory of their renowned Ancestor.”

Col. VON STEUBEN responded in German. He was received with warm applause. The following is a translation of his speech :

SPEECH OF COL. ARNDT VON STEUBEN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : From the moment that the representatives of the STEUBEN family set foot in this country we have been treated with so great hospitality and distinction and honor, in remembrance of Baron VON STEUBEN, that we cannot find words to give expression to the deep sentiments of gratitude with which we are animated. [Applause.]

In our brief stay in this country we have been struck with the greatness and vastness of this nation. The greatness of a nation does not depend merely upon the work and industry which are developed, but also in the sympathy which inspires its people, and of this sympathy we

find here an abundance. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, with hearts full of gratitude we leave your shores, but rest assured that all over Germany there will be heard expressions of appreciation and joy at the treatment the representatives of Germany and of the STEUBEN family have received in America. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen: I will now give you the next regular toast, and call upon the Rev. Dr. STORRS to respond:

“THE VICTORY AT YORKTOWN.—It has the rare distinction among victories, that the power which seemed humbled by it looks back to it now without regret, while the peoples who combined to secure it, after the lapse of a century of years, are more devoted than ever to the furtherance of the freedom to which it contributed.” [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. STORRS was received with warm applause. He said:

SPEECH OF THE REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: It is always pleasant to respond to your invitations, and to join with you on these festival occasions. You remember the reply of the English lady, (Lady DUFFERIN, perhaps,) when the poet, ROGERS, sent her a note, saying: “Will you do me the favor to breakfast with me to-morrow?” to which she returned the still more laconic autograph, “Won’t I?” [Laughter.] Perhaps one might as well have that lithographed, as his reply to your cordial and not infrequent invitations. [Laughter.] I do not know whether you are aware of it on this side of the East River—perhaps you don’t read the newspapers much—but

in that better part of the great metropolis in which it is my privilege to live, [laughter,] we think of showing our appreciation of this Chamber of Commerce by electing for Mayor, next week, one of your younger members, the son of one of your older and most distinguished members, my honored friend, Mr. Low. [Applause.]

It is certainly especially pleasant to be here this evening, Mr. President and Gentlemen, when we meet together, men of commerce, men of finance, lawyers, journalists, physicians, clergymen, of whatever occupation, all of us, I am sure, patriotic citizens, to congratulate each other upon what occurred at Yorktown, a hundred years ago, on the 19th of October, 1781, and to express our hearty honor and esteem for these distinguished descendants or representatives of the gallant men who then stood with our fathers as their associates and helpers. [Applause.] It has always seemed to me one of the most significant and memorable things connected with our Revolutionary struggle, that it attracted the attention, elicited the sympathy, inspired the enthusiasm, and drew out the self-sacrificing co-operation, of so many noble spirits, loving freedom, in different parts of western and central Europe. [Applause.] You remember that Lord CAMDEN testified, from his own observation, in 1775, about the time of the battle of Concord Bridge, that the merchants, tradesmen, and common people of England, were on the side of the colonists, and that only the landed interest really sustained the Government.

So the more distant Poland sent to us the Count PULASKI, of noble family, who had been a brilliant leader for liberty at home, who fought gallantly in our battles, and who poured out his life in our behalf in the assault upon Savannah. [Cheers.] And it sent another, whose name has been one to conjure with for freedom, from that

day to this; who planned the works on Bemis Heights, against which BURGOYNE in vain hurled his assault; who superintended the works at West Point; who, returning to his own country, fought for Poland as long as there was a Poland to fight for; whom the very Empire against which he had so long and so fiercely contended, on behalf of his country, honored and eulogized after his death—THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO. [Cheers.]

Germany sent us VON STEUBEN, [applause,] one, but a host, whose services in our war were of immense and continual aid to our troops; who fought gallantly at Yorktown; and who chose, afterwards, to finish his life in the country for which he had fearlessly drawn his sword. [Applause.] France sent us LAFAYETTE; [loud cheers;] young, brilliant, with everything to detain him at home, who had heard of our struggle at Metz, you remember, from a conversation of the Duke of GLOUCESTER, in whom the purpose was there formed, in a flash, to identify himself with the fortunes of the remote, poor, unfriended, and almost unknown colonists; who came, against every opposition, in a ship which he had bought and fitted for the purpose, and whose name (as has well been said in the sentiment in which we have already united,) will be joined imperishably with that of WASHINGTON, as long as the history of our country continues. [Applause.] With him came JOHN DE KALB, the intrepid Alsatian, who, after fighting gallantly through the war, up to the point of his death, fell at Camden, pierced at last by many wounds. [Cheers.] With them, or after them, came others—GOUVION, DUPORTAIL—some of their names are hardly now familiar to us—DUPLESSIS, DUPONCEAU, afterwards distinguished in literature and in law, in the country in which he made his residence. There came great supplies of military equipment, important—we may say indispensable—aids of money, clothing, and of

all the apparatus of war ; and finally, came the organized naval and military force, with great captains at the head—ROCHAMBEAU, [loud cheers,] CHASTELLUX, DE CHOISY, DE LAUZUN, ST. SIMON, DE GRASSE—all this force brilliantly representative, as we know, of our foreign allies, in the victory at Yorktown. [Applause.]

I suppose there has never been a stranger contrast, on any field of victory, than that which was there presented, between the worn clothing of the American troops, soiled with mud, rusted with storm, wet with blood, and the fresh white uniforms of the French troops, ornamented with colored trimmings ; the poor, plain battle-flags of the Colonies, stained with smoke and rent with shot, compared with the shining and lofty standards of the French army, bearing on a ground of brilliant white silk, emblazoned in gold embroidery, the Bourbon lilies. [Applause.] Indeed, such a contrast went into everything. The American troops were made up of men who had been, six years before, mechanics, farmers, merchants, fishermen, lawyers, teachers, with no more thought of any exploits to be accomplished by them on fields of battle than they had of being elected Czars of all the Russias. They had a few victories to look back to : Bennington, Stillwater, Cowpens, King's Mountain, and one great triumph at Saratoga. They had many defeats to remember : Brandywine, where somebody at the time said that the mixture of the two liquors was too much for the sober Americans, [laughter,] Camden, Guilford Court House, and others, and one tragic and terrible defeat on the heights of Long Island. They were men who had been the subjects, and many of them the officers, of the very power against which they were fighting ; and some of the older among them may have stood for that power, at Louisbourg or Quebec. On the other hand, the French troops were part of an army the lustre of whose splendid history

could be traced back for a thousand years, beyond the Crusades, beyond CHARLEMAGNE. Their officers had been trained in the best military schools of the time. They were amply provided with the last and choicest equipments of war. They had gallantly achieved victory, or as gallantly sustained defeat, on almost every principal battle-field in Europe. They were now confronting an enemy whom that army had faced in previous centuries, on sea and land; and very likely something of special exhilaration and animation went into their spirit from thought of this, as they assailed the English breast-works, swarming into the trenches, capturing the redoubts, storming the lines, with that strange battle-shout, in our Republican American air, "*Vive le Roi!*" [Applause.]

A singular combination! Undoubtedly, to unfold the influences which had led to it would take months instead of minutes, and occupy volumes rather than sentences. I think, however, that we reckon too much on national rivalry, or national animosity, when we seek to explain it, although these no doubt had their part in it. Doubtless the eager efforts of SILAS DEAN, our first diplomatic representative in Europe—efforts too eager for courtesy or wisdom—had a part in it; and the skillful diplomacy of FRANKLIN had, as we know, a large and important influence upon it. The spirit of adventure, the desire for distinction upon fresh fields, had something to do with it. But the principal factor in that great effect was the spirit of freedom—the spirit that looked to the advancement and the maintenance of popular liberty among the peoples of the earth, wherever civilization had gone; [applause;] that spirit which was notably expressed by VAN DER CAPELLEN, the Dutch orator and statesman, when he vehemently said in presence of the States-General of Holland, in reply to an autograph letter of GEORGE III.,

soliciting their aid, that this was a business for hired janizaries rather than for soldiers of a free State ; that it would be, in his judgment, “superlatively detestable” to aid in any way to overcome the Americans, whom he regarded as a brave people, fighting in a manly, honorable, religious manner, for the rights which had come to them, not from any British legislation, but from God Almighty. [Applause.]

That spirit was native to Holland. But that spirit was also widely in France. The old temper of enthusiasm for liberty, both civil and religious, had not passed away. The sixty years and more since the accession of LOUIS XV. had perhaps only intensified this spirit. It had entered the higher philosophical minds. They were meditating the questions of the true social order, with daring disregard of existing institutions ; and their spirit and instructions found an echo even in our Declaration of Independence. They made it more theoretical than English State-papers have usually been. Palpably, the same spirit which afterwards broke into fierce exhibition when the Bastille was stormed, in 1789, or when the first Republic was declared, in 1792, was already at work in France ; at work there far more vitally and energetically than was yet recognized by those in authority ; while it wrought, perhaps, in the field offered by this country, more eagerly and largely because it was repressed at home. So it was that so many brilliant Frenchmen came as glad volunteers. It was because of this electric and vital spirit, looking towards freedom. Travelling was slow. Communication between the continents was tardy and difficult. The sailing ship, dependent upon the wind, hugged the breeze, or was driven before the blast, across the stormy North Atlantic. The steamship was unknown. The telegraph wire was no more imagined than it was imagined that the

Rhine might flow a river of flame, or that the Jungfrau or the Weisshorn might go out on a journey.

But there was this distributed spirit of freedom, propagating itself by means which we cannot wholly trace, and to an extent which was scarcely recognized, which brought volunteers in such numbers to our shores, that WASHINGTON, you know, at one time expressed himself as embarrassed to know what to do with them; and there were vivid and high aspirations going up from multitudes of households and of hearts, in central and in western Europe, which found realization in what we claim as the greatest and most fruitful of American victories. [Applause.]

The impulse given by that victory to the same spirit is one on which we never can look back without gratitude and gladness. It was an impulse not confined to one nation, but common to all which had had part in the struggle. We know what an impulse it gave to everything greatest and best in our own country. The spirit of popular exhilaration, arising from that victory at Yorktown, was a force which really established and moulded our National Government. The nation rose to one of those exalted points, those supreme levels, in its public experience, where it found grander wisdom, where it had nobler forecast, than perhaps it otherwise could have reached. In consequence of it, our Government came, which has stood the storm and stress of a hundred years. We may have to amend its Constitution, in time to come, as it has been amended in the past; but we have become a Nation by means of it. It commands the attention—to some extent, the admiration—of other peoples of the earth; and, at all events, it is bound to endure upon this continent as long as there remains a continent here for it to rest upon. [Cheers.] Then came the incessant movement westward; the vast foreign immigration; the occu-

pation of the immense grain-fields, which might almost feed the hungry world; the multiplication of manufacturers, supplying everything, nearly, that we need; the uncovering of mines, bringing out the wealth which has actually disturbed the money-standards of the world; the transforming of territories into States, by a process as swift and magical almost as that by which the turbid mixture of the chemist is crystalized into its delicate and translucent spars; the building of an Empire, on the Western coast, looking out towards the older continent of Asia. [Cheers.]

We know, too, what an impulse was given to popular rights and hopes in England. We rejoice in all the progress of England. That salute, fired to the British flag, the other day, at Yorktown—[cheers]—it was a stroke of the hammer on the horologe of Time, which marks the coming of a new era, when national animosities shall be forgotten, and only national sympathies and good-will shall remain. It might seem, perhaps, to have in it a tone of the old “diapason of the cannonade;” but, on the thoughtful ear, falls from the thundering voice of those guns a note of that supreme music which fell on the ear of LONGFELLOW, when, “like a bell with solemn, sweet vibration,” he heard “once more the voice of CHRIST say, Peace!” [Loud applause.]

We rejoice in all the progress of English manufactures, which extracts every force from each ounce of coal, and pounds or weaves the English iron into nearly everything for human use, except boots and brown bread—[laughter]—in the commerce which spreads its sails on all the seas—in the wealth and splendor that are assembled in her cities; but we rejoice, more than all, in the constant progress of those liberal ideas to which such an impulse was given by this victory of Yorktown. [Cheers.] You remember that FOX is said to have heard of it “with a wild delight,” while even he may not have anticipated its full future outcome.

You remember the hissing hate with which he was often assailed, as when the tradesman of Westminster, whose vote he had solicited, flung back at him the answer: "I have nothing for you, sir, but a halter!"—to which Fox, by the way, with instant wit and imperturbable good nature, smilingly responded: "I could not think, my dear sir, of depriving you of such an interesting family relic." [Laughter.] Look back to that time, and then see the prodigious advance of liberal ideas in England, the changed political condition of the workingmen. Look at the position of that great Commoner who now regulates English policy, who equals Fox in his liberal principles, and surpasses him in his eloquence—Mr. GLADSTONE. [Cheers.] The English troops marched out of Yorktown, after their surrender, to that singularly appropriate tune, as they thought it, "The World turned Upside Down." [Laughter.] But that vast disturbance of the old equilibrium, which had balanced a King against a Nation, has given to England the treasures of statesmanship, the treasures of eloquence; a vast part of the splendor and the power which are now collected under the reign of that one royal woman in the world, to whom every American heart pays its eager and unforced fealty—Queen VICTORIA. [Loud applause.]

We know what an impulse was given to the same spirit in Germany. Mr. SCHURZ will tell us of it, in eloquent words. But no discourse that he can utter, however brilliant in rhetoric, no analysis, however lucid, no clear and comprehensive sweep of his thought, though expressed in words which ring in our ears and live in our memories, can so fully and vividly illustrate it to us as does the man himself, in his character and career—an old-world citizen of the American Republic, whose marvellous mastery of our tough English tongue is still surpassed by his more marvel-

lous mastery over the judgments and the hearts of those who hear him use it. [Cheers.]

What an impulse was given to the same spirit in France, we know. At first, it fell upon a people not altogether prepared to receive it. There was, therefore, a passionate effervescence, a fierce ebullition, into popular violence and popular outrage, which darkened for the time the world's annals. But we know that the spirit never died ; and, through all the winding and bloody paths in which it has marched, it has brought France to the fair consummation of its present power, and wealth, and renown. [Cheers.] We rejoice in its multiform manufactures, which weave the woolen or silken fibre into every form of tissue and fabric ; in the delicate, dainty skill, which keeps the time of all creation with its watch-work and clock-work ; which ornaments beauty with its jewelry, and furnishes science with finest instruments. We rejoice in the fourteen thousand miles of railway there constructed, almost all of it within forty years ; we rejoice in the riches there accumulated ; we rejoice in the expansion of the population from the twenty-three millions, of the day of Yorktown, to the thirty-eight millions of the present ; but we rejoice, more than all, in the liberal spirit evermore there advancing ; which has built the fifteen Universities, and gathered the forty-one thousand students into them ; which builds libraries and higher seminaries, and multiplies common schools ; which gives liberty, if not license, to the press. [Cheers.] We rejoice in the universal suffrage, which puts the 532 Deputies into the Chamber, and which combines the Chamber of Deputies with the Senate in a National Assembly to elect the President of the Republic. We rejoice in the rapid political education now and always going on in France ; and that she is to be hereafter a noble leader in Europe, in

illustrating the security, and commending the benefits, of Republican institutions. [Applause.]

France has been foremost in many things. She was foremost in chivalry; and the most magnificent spectacles and examples which that institution ever furnished were on her fields. She was foremost in the Crusades; and the volcanic country around Auvergne was not more full of latent fire than was the spirit of her people at the Council of Clermont, or before the appeals of PETER the Hermit and ST. BERNARD. She led the march of philosophical discussion, in the middle ages. She has been foremost in many achievements of science and art. She is foremost to-day in piercing with tunnels the mountain chains, and cutting canals through the great isthmuses, that the wheels of commerce may roll unobstructed through rocky barriers, and the keels of commerce may sweep unhindered across the sands. But she has never yet had an office so illustrious as that which falls to her now—to show to Europe how Republican institutions stimulate industry, guarantee order, promote all progress in enterprise and in thought, and are the best and surest security for a Nation's grandest advancement. That enthusiasm which has led her always to champion ideas, which led her soldiers to say, in the first Revolution, "With bread and iron we will march to China," entering now into the fulfilment of this great office, will carry her influence, I think, to China and beyond it; her peaceful influence, on behalf of the liberty for which she fought with us at Yorktown, and for which she has bled and struggled with a pathetic and lofty stubbornness ever since. [Cheers.]

I do not look back merely, then, from this evening. I see illustrated at Yorktown the lesson of that hour: that colonies maturing into great commonwealths, and peoples combining for common liberties, are the best pledge of the

world's future. But I look forward, as well, and see France in Europe, a Republic, the United States on this Continent, a Republic, standing again, and in the future, as before, shoulder to shoulder, expecting, with tranquil and exultant spirit, the grander victory yet to come; the outcome of which shall be liberty to all the peoples of the world, and that benign and Divine peace which is the sure and sovereign fruit of such a liberty. [Applause.]

The Chairman gave the sixth regular toast as follows, and called upon Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS to respond :

“THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The amicable relations between our two Countries, founded in 1778 by the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the Nation of France and the American people, cemented in blood in 1781, renewed by this visit of our distinguished Guests, will we trust be perpetuated through all time.” [Applause.]

Mr. EVARTS was loudly cheered on rising. He said :

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : It is with great pride, as well as with great pleasure, that I respond to a call in behalf of the merchants of the United States, as represented by the merchants of the great City of the United States, through this Ancient Guild of the Chamber of Commerce, in paying their tribute of honor and applause to the French nation, that was present, as a nation, in the contests of our Revolution, and is present, here, as a nation, by its representatives, to-day ; [applause ;] and to the great Frenchmen that were present, with their personal heroism, in the struggles of the Revolution, and are present, here, in their personal de-

scendants, to see the fruits of that Revolution, and receive our respectful greeting; [applause;] and to the Germans, who were present, where they could not have been spared, in the great trials of our feeble nation, in its struggles against the greatest power in the world, and who are here, by the descendants of those heroic Germans, to join in this feast of freedom and of glory. [Applause.]

I felt a little doubt, Mr. Chairman, whether the etiquette of this occasion required me to speak in my own tongue, or in the German, or the French, (for I speak French and German equally well;) [laughter;] but I thought it would be a poor compliment, after all, to talk to these Frenchmen or these Germans in their native tongues. They surely hear enough of that at home. [Laughter.]

Well, Mr. President, the French alliance was one of the noblest transactions in history. The 6th day of February, 1778, witnessed the Treaty of Alliance, and the accompanying Treaty of Amity and Commerce, which filled out our Declaration of Independence, and made that an assured triumph, which was, till then, nothing but a heroic effort on our part. [Cheers.] I do not know that the Sixth of February has anywhere been honored in any due proportion to the Fourth of July; but, for myself, as an humble individual, from the earliest moment, I have done all in my power to show my homage to that day, for on that day I was born. [Laughter and applause.] Now we talk the most, and must feel the most, and with great propriety, of the presence of the French, and of our German aids, and of our own presence at the Battle of Yorktown and the Surrender. But what would that occasion have amounted to, either in the fact or in celebration of it, if the English had not been there. [Laughter.] You may remember the composure of the hero that was going to the block, and felt that there was no occasion for hurry

or confusion in the attendant crowd, as nothing important could take place until he got there. [Laughter.] And so, in this past history, and in the present celebration, we recognize that it is not a question of personal mortification, or of personal triumph—not even of national mortification, or of national triumph. This was one of the great battles of the world, in which all the nations engaged, and all other nations had an everlasting interest, and from which they were to reap everlasting good. [Applause.] And I would like to know if the granddaughter of GEORGE III. has ever had, from her subjects, British or Indian, any sweeter incense than has just now been poured out from the hearts of the American people, who freely give that homage to her virtues, as a woman, that they deny to her sceptre and her crown as a queen. [Applause.] Who would not rather be a great man than a great king? Who would not rather be a great woman than a great queen? [Applause.] Ah! is there not a wider sovereignty over the race, and a deeper homage from human nature, than ever can come from an allegiance to power? And for woman, though she be a queen, what personal power in human affairs can equal that of drawing a throb from every heart, and a tear from every eye, when she spoke to us as a woman, in the distress of our nation? [Applause.]

It was a very great thing for France to make the Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with a nation that, as yet, had received no acceptance from the Powers of the earth. And when we remember that France, in the contests of a thousand years, had found England no unequal match in the quarrels that belonged to the two nations, I must think that human history has shown nothing nobler than her espousal of this growing struggle between these colonists and the great power of England. [Applause.] How much nearer France was to England

than we! How much wider her possessions through the world, open to the thunders of the British navy and the prowess of the British army! And when France, in a treaty, the equal terms of which will strike every reader with wonder, speaks of "the common cause," to be pursued until the result of our complete independence, governmental and commercial, was attained, I know nothing, in the way of "the bearing the burdens of one another," enjoined as the Christian spirit, that is greater than this stupendous action of France. [Applause.]

The relations of blood and history that make England and us one, as we always shall be, do not, nevertheless, make it clear that there is not a closer feeling of attachment, after all, between us and France. It is a very great compliment, no doubt, in classical phrase, to be spoken of "*matre pulchra, filia pulchrior*"—the fairer daughter of a fair mother. But, after all, it is a greater compliment to the daughter than to the mother. I don't know that maternal affection, the purest sentiment on earth, ever is quite pleased that the daughter is taller and fairer, and more winning in her ways than the mother is or ever was; [laughter;] and I do know, that there comes a time when the daughter leaves the mother and cleaves to a closer affection. And here were we, a young, growing, self-conscious, self-possessed damsel, just peeping from out our mother's apron, when there comes a gallant and a noble friend, who takes up our cause, and that, too, at a time when it was not quite apparent whether we should turn out a beauty or a hoyden. [Laughter and applause.] And that is our relation to France. Nothing can limit, nothing can disturb it; nothing shall disparage it. It is that we, from that time and onwards, and now, finally, in the great consummation of two Republics united together against the world, represent, in a new sense, SHAKESPEARE'S

figure of the “unity and married calm of States.” [Applause.]

The French people have the advantage of us in a great many things ; and I don't know that we have any real advantage of them, except in a superior opinion of ourselves. [Laughter.] God forbid that anybody should take that from us ! Indeed, great as is our affection and gratitude towards the French and German nations, there is one thing that we cannot quite put up with in those nations, and that is, that, but for them, the English and we should think ourselves the greatest nations in the world. [Laughter.] So, with all the bonds of amity between us and them, we must admit that the Frenchmen and Germans make a pretty good show on the field of history in the past, and, apparently, mean to have a pretty good share of the future of this world. [Applause.] In comparing the Yorktown era with the present day, we find that, then, a great many more Frenchmen came here than Germans ; but, now, a great many more Germans come here than Frenchmen. The original disparity of numbers seems to have been redressed by the later immigration, and we are reduced to that puzzled equilibrium of the happy swain, whenever we are obliged to choose sides in the contests between these nations—

“ How happy could I be with either,
Were the other dear charmer away.”

[Laughter.]

The French are a great people, in their conduct towards us in this respect, that the aid and sympathy and alliance has been all in our favor. They have done everything for us, and have been strong enough not to need anything

from us. [Applause.] “The fault of the French,” to change a little Mr. CANNING’S memorable lines—

“The fault of the French, unlike the Dutch,
Is asking too little and giving too much.”

[Laughter and applause.]

Now this treaty commences with the very sensible statement, that the two nations, being desirous of placing their commerce and correspondence upon permanent and equitable grounds, His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America had thought, to that end, it was best to place these relations upon perfect equality and reciprocity, without any of those burdensome preferences which are the source of debate, of misunderstanding, and of discontent between nations. In this spirit it is, no doubt, that we have each pursued towards each other, in commerce, that most equitable and equal system, by prohibitory duties, of keeping all of each other’s products out of the other that we can. [Laughter.] Well, the Frenchmen knew, after all, that the Americans can never get along without their wines, and without their silks, and without their jewels, and without their art, and without their science, and without the numberless elegancies which make life, even in our back woods, tolerable. And we know that they can’t very well dispense with our wheat, and corn, and the oil from the earth, and the cotton to weave into those delicate tissues with which they clothe the world. [Applause.] So that, after all, these superficial barriers of customs duties don’t really obstruct our commerce. And even if they have too much of our pork, as would seem to be the notion at present, we have no desire to dispense with their wines. [Laughter.]

But there are some other interchanges between nations

besides those of commerce in the raw material, or in the products of skilled industry. If we could make more of a moral interchange with the French ; if we could take some of the moral sunlight which shines upon that great nation ; if we could be more cheerful, more gay, more *debonair* ; and they could take from us some of the superfluous ice which we produce, morally as well as naturally, and some of that cold resistance against the inflammation of enthusiasm which sometimes raises a conflagration among their citizens at home. We have no tariff on either side that would interfere in the blending and intercommunication of the moral resources of both nations that shall make us more and more one people in laws, liberties and national glory, and in all the passions that guide and animate the conduct of nations. [Applause.]

I am happy to announce myself to you, gentlemen, what I am vain enough to suppose you would not suspect, that I am a contemporary of LAFAYETTE. As a Boston school-boy I stood in their ranks at Boston when LAFAYETTE, in 1825, passed with a splendid cortege along the malls of Boston Common. I had the pleasure, as a descendant of one of his Revolutionary friends, to be presented to him personally, and to hear him say that he well remembered his old friend, my grandfather. [Cheers.]

This pleasing courtesy, it may be said, was all French politeness. But I can say to these Frenchmen, that whether they believe one another at home or not, we always believe them in this country, [Applause.]

And now your toast desires that this friendship, thus beginning and continued, shall be perpetual. Who is to stop it? No power but ourselves and yourselves, sir, [turning to the French Minister,] can interrupt it. What motive have you—what motive have we—what sentiment, but that, on either side, would be a dishonor to the two

nations, can ever breathe a breath to spoil its splendor and its purity ! [Applause.] And, sir, your munificence and your affection is again to be impressed upon the American people, in that noble present you are designing to make to us in the great statue of “Liberty Enlightening the World ;” an unexampled munificence from the private citizens of one nation to the people of another. We are to furnish the island for its site, and the pedestal to place the statue on. This our people will do, with an enthusiasm equal to your own. But, after all, the obligation will be wholly ours, for it is to be *a light-house in our great harbor*—a splendid monument, to add new beauty to the glorious Bay of New-York. [Applause.]

The Chairman gave the seventh regular toast :

“COMMERCE.—The strong bond of International Union, and the Interpreter of International wants,” and introduced Mr. A. A. Low, Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce. [Applause.]

Mr. Low spoke as follows :

SPEECH OF MR. A. A. LOW.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : While the world is divided into various nationalities, under many and differing systems of government, the laws which regulate their relations to each other must necessarily differ. And, under the different conditions in which they exist, the policy which dictates laws to govern those relations, must be determined, in one country, by considerations that do not affect, in the same manner, the interests of another.

Diversities of climate and diversities of soil may dispose, or forbid, the people of one land to compete with those of

another—endowed by nature with opportunities for agriculture more or less favorable than their own; while it is manifest that a nation which includes within its extensive domain, every variety of climate and soil, may contend successfully with smaller States, separated from each other by antagonistic or mistaken views of their respective interests.

The political economist will vainly strive to adjust his theory of free trade (as opposed to the law of protection) alike to the old and the new; to nations advanced by many centuries of experience in the pursuit of all the useful arts, and, in like manner, to other nations just springing into life, or lacking, yet, that education which only comes with time and opportunity; to nations whose supremacy in all the diversified industries which serve to enrich, is everywhere acknowledged; and, alike, to other nations struggling for advancement in the same pursuits, and determined, at whatever cost of training, to stand upon an equal footing with those that most excel. [Applause.]

Nor will the difficulties which attend the general application of the theory referred to, have been fully met, when such disparities as are now suggested have been overcome. For it is obvious that the financial and moral standards by which the value of labor is regulated and paid, vary in different countries, and, to some extent, control their legislation; and it is the duty of the statesman to guard the interests of the laborer; to elevate him in the scale of being, and permit him to share, in the largest possible degree, in the fruits of the common toil.

But the problem that perplexes the philosopher is solved in a practical way, by a host of immigrants, with strong arms, skilled hands and fertile brains, who come from every part of the world, in yearly increasing numbers,

to swell the population of our favored land, and add to its producing and creative power. They come here, because work is plentiful and bread is cheap. Our boundless prairies of the West invite the tiller of the earth to profit by the bounty of a virgin soil. Our mountain slopes and hillsides attract the miners of England and Wales to the vast deposits of iron and coal which are found above the level of the river and of the valley, or just beneath the surface of the earth ; while the precious metals, which so abound in Colorado, Nevada and other States and Territories of the West, draw and reward the patient seekers after their hidden riches.

Our foundries and factories and diversified industries of every name and nature, offer to the skilled workmen of Great Britain and Europe a fascinating choice of occupations, and it is not difficult for these adventurers, of every trade and profession, nor even for the hardy sons of toil, to discover, that, if the cost of living is greater than in the countries whence they came, the pay is better also. More than 1,300 millions of dollars, deposited in the savings banks of the United States, attest the wisdom of the immigrant's logic, and the success of his life ; while our schools, swarming with his well-fed and well-clad offspring, testify to his thrift, and to his honorable regard for their highest welfare. [Applause.]

Fifty millions of people supplement all the laws upon the statute book, with the law of gravitation, and this attracts anew with daily augmenting power.

Nor is it to be forgotten that other considerations and higher motives, than those hitherto suggested, stimulate emigration from other continents to our own ; that the love of freedom and of free institutions, the desire for exemption from military bondage, a wish to participate in the choice of rulers, and a cherished purpose to worship

GOD according to the dictates of conscience, are powerful incentives, often acting upon the will with a resistless sway. The moral effect of an immigration amounting to three or four hundred thousand people, annually, upon our national character is not easily defined; nor is it an appropriate subject for present inquiry; but I may venture to say, in the presence of our honored guests from abroad, that the blood of the Huguenot and the blood of the Puritan commingle in the veins of their descendants, and that Teuton, Celt and Saxon re-inforce the living stream—in whose onward flow is found the noblest type of American manhood. [Applause.]

These thoughts appear to me not more apposite to the introduction than to the elucidation of my theme. The villages, towns and cities which have sprung up amid the fertile fields of the West as fast as the growing grain, and the vast accumulations of wealth in the great cities of the North and East, all point to our extended intercourse with the populous states of Europe, as their primal cause.

The diminutive craft in which the great discoverer, and others of the early navigators groped their way to our “New found land,” were but pygmy types of the stately ships, which, at the beginning of the present century, encircled the Globe; and the contrast between the two is not more marked than that which may be drawn between the “Sirius” and “Great Western,” with their paddle wheels of five and forty years ago, and the gigantic propellers of our own day, whose lengthened keels span two seas, between whose crests the vessels of COLUMBUS would have been lost to sight. [Applause.]

These steamers of modern build, so large, so beautiful and so swift, have hardly left their “cradles” on the Clyde ere they are ready to breast the fiercest gales, and they are so little retarded by wind and sea, that we can al-

most measure the passage of time by their movements to and fro. One and another, they bear upon their sterns the names of all the principal States and cities they leave behind them, as well as the names of all our cities, States and Territories; and this nomenclature is significant of their far-reaching and all-embracing mission.

The railways which bind together, with ligaments of steel, all the States of our Union, and the iron ships that cross and recross the broad Atlantic in continuous lines, stretching from land to land, are the twin agents of a commerce that pervades every land and every sea, uniting the peoples of the Old World and the New, as though they were one in lineage and language, as they now are one in hope and aspiration, and, so recently, were one in the anguish of a common grief.

The wants of a people who thus trace their origin and growth to all the races of civilized man are manifold, and not easily defined.

They are co-extensive with the habits and tastes which prevail in foreign lands as well as in our own. The magazines and shops so numerous in all parts of our City, replenished every day by fresh arrivals from abroad, afford some idea of their extent and variety. They concern both the physical and intellectual man.

They are not limited to those things which minister to our comfort and convenience, but extend beyond the necessary and useful to the elegant and ornamental—to whatever imparts an added charm to our domestic life. They spring from a love of the beautiful in art, and seek gratification wherever the chisel and the pencil have wrought with the greatest skill, or come nearest to perfection. They are indicated by the numerous museums and libraries established from year to year, not in the metropolis only, but in all the considerable towns and cities of our Union,

and by numberless societies formed for the advancement of knowledge in its simplest and highest forms of development. They culminate with the wise and good in a desire for the ripest fruits of European culture and scholarly attainment. And, in order that they may profit thereby, our sons seek access to the severer methods and more finished education which the schools and colleges of England, France and Germany are supposed to offer to the student.

In the same spirit we welcome to our shores the refined, educated, and enlightened, of every land, hoping that our intercourse with the wisest and best will inure to our highest good ; that, in the far off, if not in the near, future, our Republic may boast, if boast it will, not of its material wealth, but of the widest diffusion of all the graces that adorn the life and enrich the heart. [Applause.]

To the next regular toast, "THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW," HON. CARL SCHURZ was called upon to respond. He was received with loud and prolonged cheers, and spoke as follows :

SPEECH OF HON. CARL SCHURZ.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : If you had been called upon to respond to the toast, "The Old World and the New," as frequently as I have, you would certainly find as much difficulty as I find in saying anything of the Old World that is new, or of the New World that is not old. [Applause.] And the embarrassment grows upon me as I grow older, as it would upon all of you, except, perhaps, upon my good friend, Mr. EVARTS, who is determined never to grow old, and whose witty sayings are always as good as new. [Laughter.]

Still, gentlemen, the scenes which we have been beholding, during the last few weeks, have had something of a fresh inspiration in them. We have been celebrating a great warlike event—not great in the number of men that were killed in it, but very great in the number of people it has made happy. It has made happy, not only the people of this country, who now count over fifty millions, but it has made happier than they were before the nations of the Old World, too ; who, combined, count a great many more. [Applause.] American Independence was declared at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1776, by those who were born upon this soil ; but American Independence was virtually accomplished by that very warlike event I speak of, on the field of Yorktown, where the Old World lent a helping hand to the New. [Applause.] To be sure, there was a part of the Old World, consisting of the British, and, I am sorry to say, some German soldiers, who strove to keep down the aspirations of the New ; but they were there in obedience to the command of power which they were not able to resist, while that part of the Old World which fought upon the American side was here of its own free will, as volunteers. [Cheers.] It might be said, that most of the regular soldiers of France were here also by the command of power ; but it will not be forgotten, that there was not only LAFAYETTE, led here by his youthful enthusiasm for the American cause, but there was France herself, a great power of the Old World, appearing as a volunteer on a great scale. [Cheers.] So were there, as volunteers, those who brought their individual swords to the service of the New World. There was the gallant STEUBEN, the great organizer, who trained the American army to victory, [cheers,] a representative of that great nation whose monuments stand not only upon hundreds of battle

fields of arms, but whose prouder monuments stand upon many more battle fields of thought. [Cheers.] There was PULASKI, the Pole, and DE KALB, who died for American independence before it was achieved; and there were many more, Frenchmen, Germans, Swedes, Hollanders, Englishmen, even, who did not obey the behests of power. [Cheers.] And so it may be said that the cause of the New World was the cause of the volunteers of the Old. [Cheers.] And it has remained the cause of volunteers in peace as well as in war, for since then we have received millions of them, and they are arriving now in a steady stream—thousands of them every week. I have the honor to say, gentlemen, that I am one of them. [Cheers.]

Nor is it probable that this volunteering in mass will ever stop, for it is in fact not drawn over here by the excitement of war as much as by the victories of peace.

It was, therefore, natural that the great celebration of that warlike event should have been turned, or rather that it should have turned itself into a festival of peace on the old field of Yorktown—peace illustrated by the happy faces of a vast multitude, and by all the evidences of thrift and prosperity and well-being; peace illustrated by the very citizen-soldiery who appeared there to ornament as a pageant, with their brilliant bayonets, that peaceful festival; peace illustrated by the warmth of a grand popular welcome offered to the honored representatives of the Old World; peace illustrated still more by their friendly meeting upon American soil, whatever their contentions at home may have been; [loud cheers;] peace glorified by what has already been so eloquently referred to by Dr. STORRS and Mr. EVARTS; that solemn salute offered to the British flag, to the very emblem of the old antagonism of a hundred years ago; and that salute echoing in every

patriotic American heart ; [cheers ;] to be followed, as the telegraph tells us now, by the carrying of the American flag in honor in the Lord Mayor's procession in London—all this a cosmopolitan peace festival, in which the Old World sent its representatives to join in rejoicing over the prosperity and progress of the New. [Cheers.]

There could hardly have been a happier expression of this spirit of harmony than was presented in the serenade offered to these brave gentlemen—the representatives of the honored name of STEUBEN, on the evening of their arrival in New-York—the band playing, first, “The Watch on the Rhine,” followed by the “Marseillaise,” and “God Save the Queen,” and then the martial airs of the Old World resolving themselves into the peaceful strains—the crowning glory—of “Hail Columbia” and “Yankee Doodle.” [Cheers.]

The cordiality of feeling which binds the Old and the New World together, and which found so touching, so tender, so wonderful an expression in the universal heartfelt sorrow of all civilized mankind at the great national bereavement which recently has befallen us, can hardly fail to be strengthened by this visit of the Old World guests whom we delight to honor. [Cheers.] They have seen now something of our country and our people, most of them probably for the first time, and I have no doubt they have arrived at the conclusion that the country for which LAFAYETTE and STEUBEN and ROCHAMBEAU fought is a good country, inhabited by a good people, [cheers,] a good country and a good people, worthy of being fought for by the noblest men of the earth ; and I trust also, when these gentlemen return to their own homes, they will go back with the assurance that the names of their ancestors who drew their swords for American liberty stand in the heart of every true American side by side with the greatest

American names, and that although a century has elapsed since the surrender of Yorktown, still the gratitude of the American heart is as young and fresh and warm to-day as it was at the moment when CORNWALLIS hauled down his flag. [Applause.]

It seems to me also, gentlemen, that we have already given some practical evidence of that gratitude. The independence they helped to achieve has made the American nation so strong and active and prosperous, that when the Old World runs short of provisions, the New stands always ready, and eager even, to fill the gap; [laughter;] and by and by we may even send over some products of other industries for their accommodation. [Applause.] In fact, we have been so very liberal and generous in that respect, that some of our friends on the other side of the sea are beginning to think there may be a little too much of a good thing, and are talking of shutting it off by tricks of taxation. [Laughter.] However we are not easily baffled. Not content with the contribution of our material products, we even send them from time to time some of our wisdom, as, for instance, a few months ago our friend, Mr. EVARTS, went over there to tell them about the double standard—all that we knew and a good deal more. [Laughter.] We might even be willing to send them all the accumulated stock of our silver, if they will give us their gold for it. [Cheers.] It is to be apprehended that this kind of generosity will not be fittingly appreciated, and that in that respect they may prefer the wisdom of the Old World to that of the New. [Laughter.]

However, we shall not quarrel about that, for, seriously speaking, the New and Old World must and will, in the commercial point of view, be of infinite use to one another as mutual customers, and our commercial relations will grow more fruitful to both sides from year to year,

and from day to day, as we remain true to the good old maxim, "Live and let live." [Cheers.] Nor is there the least speck of danger in the horizon threatening to disturb the friendliness of international understanding between the Old World and the New. That cordial international understanding rests upon a very simple, natural and solid basis. We rejoice with the nations of the Old World in all their successes, all their prosperity, and all their happiness, and we profoundly and earnestly sympathize with them whenever a misfortune overtakes them. But one thing we shall never think of doing, and that is, interfering in their affairs. [Cheers.] And, on the other hand, they will give us always their sympathy in good and evil days, as they have done heretofore : and we expect that they will never think of interfering with our affairs, on this side of the ocean. [Loud applause.] Our limits are very distinctly drawn, and certainly no just or prudent power will ever think of upsetting them. The Old World and the New will ever live in harmonious accord, as long as we do not try to jump over their fences, and they do not try to jump over ours. [Cheers.] This being our understanding, nothing will be more natural than friendship and good will between the nations of the two sides of the Atlantic ; the only danger ahead of us might be that arising from altogether too sentimental a fondness for one another, which may lead us into love's jealousies and quarrels. Already some of our honored guests may feel like complaining that we have come very near killing them with kindness. [Laughter.] At any rate, we are permitted to hope, that, a hundred years hence, our descendants may assemble again to celebrate the memory of the feast of cordial friendship which we now enjoy ; and, when they do so, they will come to an American Republic of three hundred millions of people, to a City of New-York of ten million

inhabitants, and to a DELMONICO's twenty stories high, with a station for air-ships running between Europe and America on the top of it; [cheers;] and then our guests may even expect to find comfortable hotels and decent accommodations at the deserted village of Yorktown. [Laughter and cheers.]

But, in the mean time, I am sure our Old World guests, who to-night delight us with their presence, will never cease to be proud of it, that the great names, of which they are the honored representatives, are inscribed upon some of the most splendid pages of the New World's history, and will live forever in the grateful affection of the New World's heart. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman gave the ninth and last regular toast:

“THE CITY OF PARIS.—May the social ties entered into by our ancestors with the Nation of which this beautiful City is the Capital, and cordially maintained through the vicissitudes of a century, be strengthened and perpetuated,” [applause,] and called upon Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS to respond.

Mr. STEVENS was warmly received. He spoke in French. The following is a translation of his speech:

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

MR. PRESIDENT: It is with pride and pleasure, that, at the request of the Committee of the Chamber, I reply to the toast, “The City of Paris;” that beautiful city, which the founder of the Bourbon dynasty, the glorious ancestor of His Christian Majesty, who sent to America the succor of his kingdom, was pleased to style, in a phrase now accepted in a larger sense, “Notre bonne Ville de Paris.”

At the zenith of the power of the Roman Empire, when the Imperial City was the capital of the world, it is said, that when travellers met upon the great highways which centered in the Latin City and the question passed as to whither each was journeying, the common answer was, "*Tendimus in Latium.*" (We are going to Rome.) So in modern days, when friends departing upon foreign travel are asked their destination, the usual answer is, "We are going to Paris."

In the days of packet ships, when the stormy passage of the Atlantic was undertaken with dread, a visit to Paris was of difficult fulfillment, and those to whom it was possible were looked upon, on their return, as specially privileged persons, and so rare were they, that it gave rise to the well-known saying of one of our wits, "All good Americans when they die go to Paris." But now that steam palaces sail daily from this port, this wonderful Capital, the centre of civilization and of art—the Paradise of travellers—is of easy access, and its elegant hospitalities are to Americans a household word.

The distinguished orators of the evening have dwelt at length upon the amity of nations. In our modern civilization, the amity of cities is of equal importance. It adds to the bonds of national interest the closer ties of commercial and social relations. The friendship of Paris and New-York has been unbroken since the establishment of our independence. New-York, as a commercial city, should never forget that it was through the City of Paris that her first communications with the nations of Europe were opened. In the fall of 1783, even before the final evacuation of this City by the British troops, a packet line had already been established by the French Government, through the personal efforts of LAFAYETTE, from the port of L'Orient to New-York; a line consisting of five first-

class ships, *Le Courier de l'Europe*, *Le Courier de l'Amerique*, *Le Courier de New-York*, *Le Courier de l'Orient* and *l'Alligator*. The agent at New-York was HECTOR ST. JOHN, the Consul-General of France, and the manager, Mr. WILLIAM SETON, a member of this Chamber. In the commencement of the enterprise the public were informed that the French packet was an immediate channel of conveyance for letters to and from all parts of the continent of Europe, the General Post Office at Paris having a daily intercourse with all the Capitals.

This direct communication with foreign nations was the beginning of that rapid march of the enterprise of New-York, which in a century has made of her the first commercial port of the world.

Paris and New-York resemble each other in one important feature ; they alone of modern cities include in their population the representatives of all nations. London is a City of Englishmen, Berlin of Germans, Rome of Italians ; all are Metropolitan cities. Paris and New-York alone are Cosmopolitan ; on their streets all races mingle.

This was a characteristic of the American city even in colonial days. For nearly three centuries she has been the cynosure of the eyes of emigrants, though no prophetic vision could realize the marvellous exhibition of the landing at her wharves in the present year of a half million of people, the population of a city in itself. She has been always noted for her hospitalities. In the page which records them the name of France has large place. ORLEANS and BONAPARTE, each as members of the generous nation which came to our aid in the darkest hour of our struggle, have been welcomed in turn—and names, too, as famous, though not of such high import. TALLEYRAND and DE TOCQUEVILLE—and in this gastronomic hall an epicure may be pleased to know that BRILLAT-SAVARIN once trod

our streets, and at the beginning of this century even enjoyed our cuisine. Of DELMONICO it may be to-day justly claimed that he enjoys a cosmopolitan reputation of which history offers no example. Not the Café Foy, nor that of Véry or the Trois Frères Provençaux has enjoyed such world wide fame as this model establishment which for three generations has maintained its pristine celebrity, and whose artistic inventions hold high place in the menus of the best Paris establishments of the present day. Was it the proverbial courtesy of the most polite race in history that prompted the remark on a recent occasion, when one of our merchant princes gave a breakfast worthy of LUCULLUS on a railroad car moving at the rate of fifty miles an hour, to say, "We may well envy you indeed. You have not only the best wines but the best cooks of France." Most cordially has Paris returned the social courtesies New-York has tendered. Under every *regime* the representative American citizen has been welcome in her salons, and to-day a large American colony, established in the very heart of the French Capital, bears testimony to the good feeling between the two races.

Nor have the commercial relations between the two cities been less intimate. What travelled American but knows the name of HORTINGUER, the great banker of Paris, who for near a century has held the golden keys of that Paradise to which allusion has been made.

It is needless here to refer to Paris as the arbiter of fashion and taste. In the manufacture of those indispensable nothings which are known throughout the world as *Articles de Paris*, she is supreme. New-York claims no rivalry, content to emulate her example and follow in her footsteps. This high stand Paris has held undisputed for centuries. Within the last generation, however, she has also asserted her unquestioned superiority as the model city of

modern civilization on a more elevated plane. She alone has understood the conditions of modern life. Her municipal regulations are not approached by those of any other city. She alone has known how to control constructions in an intelligent manner, to care for her streets, to arrange easy communication, to secure order, to save life, and in minutest detail to look to the protection and comfort of the individual. In these regards Paris is beyond comparison in advance of any capital of ancient or modern days.

Who reads or hears of the marvels of her architecture, the splendor of her public buildings, the majesty of her endless boulevards, the accumulated beauty of the centuries that have passed since—the Letitia of the Romans—she was the favorite resort of the Emperors, without a burning desire to be a personal witness of her myriad wonders? And to him who has seen, the impression is never effaced from the mind; and if, disregarding the ancient warning, he has not drunk deep, a thirst insatiable remains for a more perfect draught. No nation has been exempt from the gravitating charm of her civilization. Representatives of each have carried to her gates the homage of their admiration, and no European education has been for centuries held complete that has not received its final polish in her society.

What a combination of picturesque nature and artistic adornment the old Cité presents seated in majestic pose upon the Seine, and embracing within her widespread lustrous arms the northern and southern faubourgs from Montmartre to St. Germain. Notre Dame, sober and serene, with her massive towers; La Sainte Chapelle, with its marvellous spire, marvel of architectural taste, piercing the sky with the lightness and boldness of the lark's flight: while on the bank below, the ancestral Louvre, with its varied structure, stands an historic monitor of past glo-

ries. To him, however, who, in the well-worn phrase, *connait son Paris*, (knows his Paris,) what a perpetual feast of beauty her abundant stores of art present, instructing the mind, developing the intelligence, while they dazzle the eager eye. These for the studious and reflective. Not less the bounteous supply for those whose thoughts are in lighter vein. To these, the votaries of pleasure, the voluptuaries of sense, she offers an endless variety of amusement, refined and polished to the highest pitch. All that imagination can conceive and ingenuity can execute is here not only within reach of the fortunate, but in large measure within that also of the humblest ranks of society. To foster art, to popularize forms of beauty, to decorate daily life, has always been the care of her far-seeing, sagacious municipality. By rendering their city attractive, even at great immediate and long unremunerated expense, they have discovered the secret of development, of wealth and of charm. It will be well for us of New-York, if we seek to hold her proud place on these western shores that we follow her example, though at long distance, even though we have to sacrifice something of individual right to the common benefit, to the common ornament.

So much for our social and commercial relations. In this hour of historic reminiscence it must not be forgotten that the insignia of the City of Paris has been for ages a ship in full sail, nor that the magnificent vessel, the Flag Ship of the Great Admiral who led to our succor the greatest naval armament which had ever left the shores of Europe, was the *Ville de Paris*. Nor yet can we forget that, without the French fleet, there would have been no surrender at Yorktown, and that we should not be here gathered to-night to welcome our distinguished guests, among whom we delight to see a titular representative of De Grasse himself.

It may be pardoned me, on an occasion of this character, an avowal of personal satisfaction and pride, in the presence of the descendants of the gallant officers who fought at Yorktown, and of the family of LAFAYETTE, in recalling to mind that it was my grandfather who commanded all the artillery at Saratoga, was the active officer in command of the same arm at Yorktown, and that it was he who was selected by LAFAYETTE as Chief of Artillery, of the expedition of the spring of 1781, which, though unsuccessful in itself, was the prelude to the glorious campaign which terminated at Yorktown.

Mr. President: In the name of the Committee, I now beg to express the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce to our distinguished guests for the honor of their presence at this Banquet. May this their visit be the harbinger of many such in the future. May such gatherings, constant in the French capital, be more frequent here. May the experience of American hospitality tempt our guests to renew their visit, and persuade their friends at home to waive somewhat of that exclusive worship of their own capital, which holds every hour passed away from it as an hour lost; and may the memories of this delightful evening be long cherished, and serve to draw closer the social ties which bind together our two Nations and their social capitals, Paris and New-York.

On the conclusion of Mr. STEVENS' speech, Mr. JAMES TALCOTT proposed three cheers for the guests of the evening, which were heartily given. The Chairman then closed the entertainment, and, before midnight, the company separated.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS PRESENT OR REPRESENTED
AT THE BANQUET.

Mr. DAVID D. ACKER,
Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW,
Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
Mr. LATIMER BAILEY,
Mr. D. KELLOGG BAKER,
Mr. FRANCIS BAKER,
Mr. C. C. BALDWIN,
Mr. O. D. BALDWIN,
Mr. EDWARD BARR,
Mr. GEORGE H. BEND,
Mr. PHILIP BISSINGER,
Mr. BIRDSEYE BLAKEMAN,
Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Mr. WILLIAM BORDEN,
Mr. JOHN B. BOUTON,
Mr. CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,
Mr. JAMES M. BROWN,
Mr. JOSEPH H. BROWN,
Mr. JULES E. BRUGIERE,
Mr. WILLIAM BUCHANAN,
Mr. CHARLES BUTLER,
Mr. HUGH N. CAMP,
Mr. OLIVER S. CARTER,
Mr. JULIUS CATLIN, Jr.,
Mr. NATHAN CHANDLER,
Mr. ALFRED C. CHENEY,
Hon. S. B. CHITTENDEN,

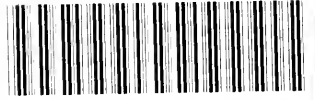
Mr. WILLIAM P. CLYDE,
Mr. CHARLES H. COFFIN,
Mr. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS,
Hon. EDWARD COOPER,
Mr. MARVELLE W. COOPER,
Mr. FREDERICK H. COSSITT,
Mr. JOHN CRERAR,
Mr. FREDERICK CROMWELL,
Mr. JOHN S. DAVIDSON,
Mr. FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.,
Mr. JAMES M. DUNBAR,
Mr. WILLIAM C. DUNTON,
Mr. JOSEPH P. EARLE,
Mr. FRANKLIN EDSON,
Mr. BENJAMIN H. FIELD,
Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD,
Mr. SELIG S. FISHER,
Gen'l CLINTON B. FISK,
Mr. WILLIAM M. FLIESS,
Mr. CHARLES R. FLINT,
Mr. WILLIAM H. FOGG,
Mr. HENRY GITTERMAN,
Mr. J. WARREN GODDARD,
Mr. JOSEPH GROSE,
Mr. WILLIAM H. GUION,
Mr. F. FREDERICK GUNTHER,

Mr. Wm. Henry Gunther,	Mr. Richard A. McCurdy,
Mr. Ben Ali Haggin,	Mr. Robert MacClay,
Mr. Isaac Hall,	Mr. George C. Magoun,
Mr. William F. Halsey,	Mr. Charles Mall,
Mr. Oliver Harriman,	Mr. Henry C. Meyer,
Mr. Walter T. Hatch,	Hon. Edwin D. Morgan,
Mr. Henry E. Hawley,	Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan,
Mr. Edward L. Hedden,	Mr. George Mosle,
Mr. Abraham Herrman,	Mr. Jordan L. Mott,
Mr. Henry Herrman,	Mr. Elkan Naumburg,
Mr. Henry Hilton,	Mr. José F. Navarro,
Mr. Robert L. Hoguet,	Mr. William C. Noyes,
Mr. William H. T. Hughes,	Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue,
Mr. Solon Humphreys,	Mr. Emil Oelberman,
Mr. Seymour L. Husted,	Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan,
Mr. Isaac Ickelheimer,	Mr. J. Seaver Page,
Mr. John H. Inman,	Mr. Joseph Park,
Mr. Adrian Iselin,	Mr. Forrest H. Parker,
Mr. D. Willis James,	Mr. William A. Paton,
Mr. Gerhard Janssen,	Mr. George W. Perkins,
Mr. Morris K. Jesup,	Mr. James W. Pinchot,
Mr. George Jones,	Mr. John F. Plummer,
Mr. John D. Jones,	Mr. Edward E. Poor,
Mr. Augustus D. Juilliard,	Gen'l Horace Porter,
Mr. A. Gracie King,	Mr. Howard Potter,
Mr. Frederick Kuhne,	Mr. John F. Praeger,
Mr. Charles G. Landon,	Mr. George W. Quintard,
Mr. George W. Lane,	Mr. John L. Riker,
Mr. Woodbury Langdon,	Mr. John Riley,
Mr. Charles Lanier,	Mr. John Roach,
Mr. Peter H. Leonard,	Mr. Daniel C. Robbins,
Mr. Julius Levy,	Mr. Lewis Roberts,
Mr. Samuel Levy,	Mr. George H. Robinson,
Mr. A. A. Low,	Hon. Horace Russell,
Mr. James McCreery,	Mr. John Ruszits,

Mr. THOMAS RUTTER,
 Mr. WILLIAM P. St. JOHN,
 Mr. EDWARDS S. SANFORD,
 Mr. GUSTAV SCHWAB,
 Mr. DE WITT J. SELIGMAN,
 Mr. JESSE SELIGMAN,
 Mr. SAMUEL SHETHAR,
 Mr. ISAAC SIPPILI,
 Mr. GEORGE P. SLADE,
 Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN,
 Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH,
 Mr. AMBROSE SNOW,
 Mr. ELIHU SPICER, Jr.,
 Mr. ELIAS SPINGARN,
 Mr. JAMES H. STEBBINS,
 Mr. SOLOMON STEIN,
 Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,
 Mr. VERNON K. STEVENSON,
 Mr. CHARLES B. STOCKWELL,
 Mr. DAVID M. STONE,
 Hon. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
 Mr. ISIDOR STRAUS,

Mr. WILLIAM L. STRONG,
 Mr. WILLIAM SULZBACHER,
 Mr. HENRY M. TABER,
 Mr. FREDERICK L. TALCOTT,
 Mr. JAMES TALCOTT,
 Mr. FREDERIC TAYLOR,
 Mr. JACOB R. TELFAIR,
 Mr. JOHN T. TERRY,
 Mr. FRANCIS B. THURBER,
 Mr. CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
 Mr. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST,
 Mr. LAWSON VALENTINE,
 Mr. SALEM H. WALES,
 Mr. JOHN R. WATERS,
 Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB,
 Mr. CHARLES B. WEBSTER,
 Mr. WM. BOERUM WETMORE,
 Mr. JEROME B. WHEELER,
 Mr. N. F. WHITING,
 Mr. FRANCIS W. WILLIAMS,
 Mr. GEORGE WILSON,
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